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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
September 11, 1946

SSM-264

Special Services Memorandum-264

Farm Machinery Rationing-164

Subject: Veteran's Preference Certificates
(1) Revised Reports
(2) Violations

(1) Revised Reports - In order to minimize the work and to standardize the method of reporting Veteran's Preference Certificates handled by the county and State committees under WFO-135, Paragraphs B-11 and C-4 of Special Services Memorandum-249, are superseded by the following, effective immediately.

In reporting monthly veteran's preference activity the attached revised list of equipment is to be used, thereby providing a grouping of items which were formerly reported individually. Any equipment not included in the grouping of items should be listed separately.

On the 20th day of each month the county committee will report to the State committee as follows:

Column 1 - Type of Equipment. (List items according to type in the order shown on the attached list. Omit those items for which there has been no activity).

Column 2 - Number of certificates issued for each type of equipment.

Column 3 - Number of certificates satisfied for each type of equipment.

Column 4 - Number of certificates cancelled for each type of equipment.

Column 5 - Number of certificates extended for each type of equipment.

The State office will submit to the regional office not later than the last day of each month a summary of the county office reports. State totals for columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be entered at the bottom of the report. Break-down by counties is not desired.

It will be noted that the reporting of the number of applications received is discontinued.

(2) Violations - Extreme care must be exercised in establishing the fact that applicants actually intend to engage in farming in order to keep abuses to an absolute minimum. Before a certificate is issued, the applicant should be required to submit conclusive evidence of purchase or lease to substantiate his intentions of establishing or reestablishing himself in farming.

The procedure for handling alleged violations of WFO-135 as outlined in SSM-251 remains unchanged but emphasis should be placed on individual contacts with all persons concerned as a means of working out amicable settlements. Cases which can not be settled locally should be referred by the State committee to the appropriate field office of the Compliance and Investigation Branch.

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TYPE OF EQUIPMENT

ITEM NUMBERS FROM WFO-135

Tractors	192 through 195
Plows, listers and ridge busters	42 through 75, also 85 and 86
Cultivators	91 through 101d, also 105 and 105b
Harrows	78 through 81, also 87, 87a and 88
Corn pickers	133 through 136
Combines	126, 126a, 127, 128, 128b
Fertilizer distributors	32 and 32d
Corn and cotton planters	1 through 13
Transplanters	15 and 16
Beet, bean fertilizer and grain drills	23 and 26
Mowers	146, 147
Hay balers, pick-up and stationary	153, 153a, 171, 172, 172a, 172c, 172d
Rakes	148, 149, 150
Hay loaders	151
Hay stackers	152
Field hay choppers	154
Manure spreaders	35 and 37
Manure loaders	37a
Seeders	27, 28, 29
Lime spreading and pulverizing equipment	33 through 35, also 38
Rotary hoes	102
Weeders	103 through 104b
Sprayers and sprayer pumps	108 through 118, 119
Dusters	121 through 123
Stalk cutters	84 through 84c
Pumps, irrigation and windmill	217, 220, 221, 227, 229 and 230
Domestic water systems	213, 214, 215, 216
Windmills	222, 223
Scrapers	231d
Corrugators, blades D&T	231a, 231b, 231c
Levelers	231
Beet and bean harvesting equipment	140 through 141c
Windrowers and swathers	128a
Grain and rice binders	129, 130, 131
Potato diggers and pickers	138, 139, 139a, 139b, 139c
Cotton pickers	142, 142a
Peanut pickers	161
Potato sorters and graders	177
Stationary threshers	158, 159, 160
Corn huskers and shredders	168, 169, 170
Ensilage cutters, silo fillers	162
Corn binders	132, 132a, 132b
Ensilage harvesters	137
Elevators	188, 189
Blowers, grain and forage	190, 191
Corn shellers	164 through 167

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT

ITEM NUMBERS FROM WFO-135

Garden tractors	196
Feed mills and grinders	173, 174, 175, 175a, 175b
Grain cleaners and graders	176
Wagons, bodies and sleighs	205, 206a, 207, 208, 210a, 211
Trucks and trailers	206, 209, 210
Wood saws	309
Milking machines	237
Cream separators	238, 239, 240
Milk coolers	241, 242
Brooders and incubators	274 through 280a
All attachments	39a and 313

*

* Report any type of equipment not included in item numbers listed above.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.
September 16, 1946

SSM-265

Special Services Memorandum- 265

Administrative- 18

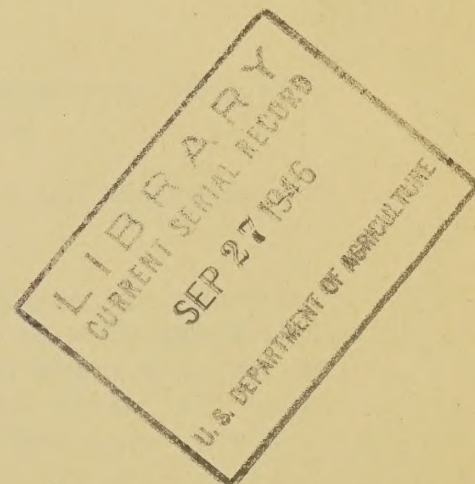
Subject: Need for Scrap Iron

At the request of the Civilian Production Administration the Department is asking all field offices to bring to the attention of farmers the need for scrap iron and encourage them to collect and sell any scrap which they do not need. It is recognized that the wartime drives in many communities pretty well cleaned up the scrap. However, there are communities and individual farms where sizeable quantities are now available.

The national scrap drive will be initiated on September 27, 1946.

State and county offices are not expected to participate in any farm-to-farm scrap drives. They should, however, utilize every available outlet and opportunity to inform farmers of the urgent need for scrap iron.

The attached fact sheet furnishes necessary basic facts about this scrap shortage at steel mills. An additional supply is being provided for distribution to county offices. The fact sheet is also being mailed to State Agricultural Extension Services, farm paper editors and radio directors.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Fact Sheet on Steel Scrap Collection Campaign

September 1946

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL VITALLY NEEDED

Farmers are urged to search their farms immediately for scrap metal during the present steel scrap drive, aimed to bring the country's steel furnaces up to capacity operation. Much steel is required to make tractors, combines, cultivators, and plows. But production of these and all other metal products of industry has been slowed by the serious lack of scrap iron and steel. Every ingot of steel is half scrap. Thus, scrap metal is the basic raw material of steel. Recent reports from the leading steel centers showed less than a 2-week supply of scrap metal on hand. Some steel furnaces had only a 1- to 2-day supply left. The steel industry will require 2 million tons of scrap iron and steel a month for the next 6 months. Battlefield scrap is returning to this country at the rate of 20,000 tons a month--only a drop in the bucket compared to the total need. Return of greater amounts of battlefield scrap is hampered at present by a lack of labor. Steel production may drop as much as 30 percent unless more scrap metal becomes available. Most recent check reveals some foundries practically out of scrap grey iron and malleable steel.

WHO'S BEING ASKED TO PROVIDE SCRAP

Industry. All sources of scrap metal are being tapped in the present scrap campaign which will run about 3 months. During normal production the steel industry provides a large share of its own scrap. Slow downs in steel production have reduced the accumulation of scrap. Consequently, railroads, the petroleum industry, mines, public utilities, and the automobile industry are being canvassed for scrap supplies.

Government. We're now beating swords back into plow shares. Surplus ships, guns, tanks, and ammunition are being scrapped and made available to the steel mills to make into goods of peace. The following actions are being taken to get scrap from all Government sources:

The Navy and the Maritime Commission will make several hundred surplus ships available for scrap salvage.

The Army has notified overseas commanders to speed the return of military scrap wherever this is possible.

The Navy has directed commanders of all navy yards and other installations to place all available scrap on sale immediately. Ship scrapping operations will be pressed where this can be done without interfering with other urgent work. All Navy machine tools which are no longer useful and have no commercial value will be scrapped.

The Normandie hull has been ordered scrapped--will yield 83,423 tons of steel.

(over)

The Maritime Commission has urged operators of ships returning empty to this country to load as much military scrap as they can obtain for ballast.

The War Assets Administration will speed the sale of scrap of surplus machine tools which are unsuitable for civilian production.

States. All governors have directed State highway commissions to search equipment yards for scrap metal.

Cities. Mayors of all cities and towns have been asked to survey municipal areas for iron and steel scrap.

PART FARMERS CAN PLAY

The steel industry desires "heavy melting scrap"--castings and heavy pieces found on farms. Such metal is far superior to tin cans, metal toys, bird cages, and bulky items made of thin metal. Steel companies regard farm scrap metal as most desirable for steel production. However, farmers should consider scrapping only metal that has no further use on the farm. With the rush summer work completed, now is the time to "harvest" scrap iron and steel on the farm before snow hides it for the winter.

WHERE TO TAKE SCRAP

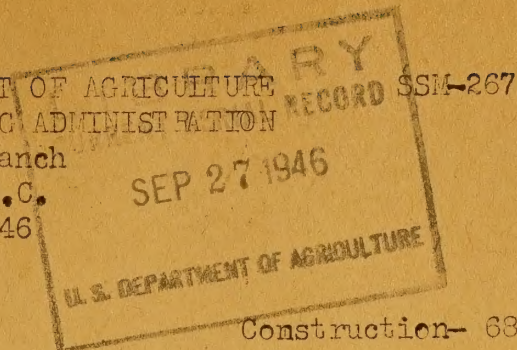
Scrap can be taken either to local scrap dealers, or to farm machinery dealers. The Civilian Production Administration has requested farm machinery dealers to receive and make disposition of scrap metal. There are no organized facilities for collecting scrap from farms. Scrap must be brought to the local scrap or machinery dealers. It is suggested that farmers throw some scrap into their cars or trucks on a regular trip to town. OPA has announced that, except for an increase in price of scrap cast iron, prices for scrap metal will remain unchanged for at least 6 months.

SCRAP COLLECTION WILL HELP FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION

Although scrap iron and steel gathered from farms won't be channeled exclusively into farm machinery production, any scrap made available to steel production will help increase production of farm machinery.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D.C.
September 20, 1946



Special Services Memorandum- 266

Construction- 68

Subject: Veterans' Housing Program Orders

There have been a number of changes in the various orders governing construction under the Veterans' Housing Program. Listed below are the important changes which affect the Department's activities in connection with this program. Sufficient copies of each regulation for county distribution have been or will soon be sent to State offices.

VHP-1

VHP-1 as amended August 27, 1946 contains no significant changes.

VHP-1 Supplement 3 as amended Sept. 12, 1946.

Paragraph (b)(2) of this supplement provides that:

1. Chicken hatcheries, plants for growing mushrooms and the like, and milk farms are classified as farm structures, regardless of location.
2. A building on a farm used primarily (over 50%) for processing the products of that farm is classified as a farm structure.
3. A building situated on a farm and used primarily (over 50%) to process materials for use on that farm is classified as a farm structure.

Paragraph (g)(1) provides that the cost of labor engaged in working on fixtures, equipment or materials the cost of which need not be included in the cost of the job, also may be omitted when estimating the cost of a structure.

VHP-3

VHP-3 limits use of cast iron soil pipe for dwelling construction.

PR-33

Direction 1 to PR-33 as amended August 28, 1946. Provisions of this direction that should be noted are as follows:

1. Paragraph (b)(7)(i) provides that a farmer may saw his own logs or have them sawed for his own use up to 5000 board feet per quarter.
2. Paragraph (d)(3) provides that lumber yards which order 2 carloads per quarter (the majority of rural yards) will continue to reserve 75% of the lumber received on certified orders. The remaining 25% and any lumber in the reserve for which rated orders are not received during the calendar month in which such lumber has been received, need not be held beyond the last day of that month for certified or rated orders but may be sold without a rating at any time after the first of the following month.
3. Paragraph (d)(2) provides that lumber distributors who order on the basis of a percentage of their January 1942 inventories may now order 10% instead of 7% of such inventories but must reserve 80% for rated orders and must hold such reserves indefinitely for ratings.
4. Manufacturers' set-asides have been increased to 85% of millwork and 100% of hardwood flooring. Since distributors may extend HH ratings for these items, it appears unlikely that distributors will deliver any millwork on unrated orders.

Appeals by distributors from the provisions of Direction 1 to PR-33 should be made to the Forest Products Division of CPA, Washington, D.C.

Schedule A to PR-33 as amended August 27, 1946 lists critical items, including many new ones.

Schedule B to PR-33 dated August 27, 1946 supersedes Directions 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12 and part of 5. Direction 1 and 1a covering lumber products are not affected by Schedule B.

This schedule provides:

- (a) Dealer set-asides based on Sept. 1, 1946 inventories of from 75% to 95% of the ten items listed in Paragraph (d)(2), such set-asides to be reserved indefinitely for rated orders. These ratings are not extendible.
- (b) That 75% of the total production of brick, structural tile and concrete blocks (including cinder blocks) is subject to rated orders but need not be held in anticipation of rated orders. Distributors may extend ratings for these three items to manufacturers.

- (c) That 75% of all items listed in Schedule A to PR-33 except lumber products and those mentioned in (a) and (b) above are subject to rated orders, but need not be held in anticipation of rated orders. Rated orders are not extendible for these items.

Manufacturers and dealers need not accept rated orders for amounts in excess of the percentage subject to such orders.

Amendment 2 to PR-33 dated August 27, 1946. Amends PR-33 in line with HEPR-5.

PR-28 as amended Sept. 6, 1946

No significant changes in this order. Paragraph (g)(6) points out that a person applying for a CC rating to get construction materials or equipment must show on Form 541-A that approval for the project has been granted on Form CPA-4386, NHA-14-56, CPA-4423 or that construction is exempt under VHP-1. Failure to provide the above information or failure to list materials will cause considerable delay in obtaining action on applications for priorities assistance.

Schedule 1 to PR-28, as amended August 28, 1946 - Revises list of products affected by PR-28.

HEPR-5

The first amendment to HEPR-5, designated as PR-5, Amendment 1, effective October 1, 1946, specifies the conditions under which an application for authorization to repair or alter a dwelling may be approved and when priorities assistance for this type of construction may be granted.

1. Repairs or alterations to dwelling accommodations may be authorized by State committees, only
 - (a) when necessary to maintain a dwelling in a habitable condition or to return it to a habitable condition.
 - (b) to provide space for additional persons who are veterans or members of the immediate family of the applicant, such additions not to exceed \$1500, or
 - (c) for emergency repairs.
2. Priorities assistance for repair or alteration may be granted by State committees only for:
 - (a) plumbing or heating supplies to make emergency repairs to a dwelling rendered uninhabitable by failure of existing plumbing or heating facilities to function, and then only in an amount not to exceed \$200 for a single family dwelling. Persons applying for priorities assistance to obtain emergency plumbing or heating supplies under this para-

graph must use Form NHA-14-92 which will not be used under any other circumstances.

- (b) Repairs necessary to return to a habitable condition a dwelling which has been vacant for at least six months.

Conversion of a one-family dwelling into two or more complete family dwelling units is not classified as a repair or alteration project and, in farm cases conversion applications should be handled in the same manner as applications for new farm dwellings which are processed by State committees.

These restrictions will not apply

- (a) to a veteran who wishes to repair or alter his own dwelling for his own occupancy
- (b) to the owner of an occupied farm dwelling damaged by fire or other disaster, in which cases the State committee may grant priorities assistance for materials sufficient to restore such dwelling to a habitable condition, or
- (c) to a person who presents a statement signed by a regulatory authority to the effect that all sanitary improvements applied for are required by law.

In effect this means that State committees may assign HH ratings for the three types of cases mentioned in this paragraph as well as those in 2(a) and 2(b) above but for no other repair or alteration projects.

A case of unusual and extreme hardship which requires priorities assistance for repair or alteration, but does not meet conditions outlined above, may be referred to the Regional Director with State recommendations in the same manner as other hardship cases.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Field Service Branch
Washington 25, D. C.
September 25, 1946

SSM-267

Special Services Memorandum- 267

Supplies- 63

Subject: Communications with Respect to Ice

The Director of the Special Commodities Branch will continue to make requests directly to the State offices for their assistance in handling ice and dry ice problems. Such requests will usually be made during the ice season in those situations where the production and distribution of ice present problems of great urgency and the effectiveness of the assistance to be rendered by the Field Service Branch personnel depends upon rapid communication and handling.

This is the fourth ice season during which the field offices have assisted the Special Commodities Branch in handling its responsibilities for the production and distribution of ice. Consequently, many State office staffs include personnel with a considerable background of experience in dealing with ice assignments. There has been developed and maintained during this period a very close working arrangement between the Special Commodities Branch and the Field Service Branch.

In order that the Field Service Branch may be fully informed with respect to work done in the field on ice problems the Special Commodities Branch supplies the Field Service Branch with copies of all communications directed to the State offices.

The State Directors are to continue to address their replies and reports to the Director of the Special Commodities Branch when their assistance on ice problems is requested by the Special Commodities Branch, but hereafter they will also transmit a copy to the Regional Director, Field Service Branch.

